EDUCATION IN GERMANY

Kaiser Wilhelm Expresses Radical Views on Reforms in Public Schools.

He Protests Against Cramming, and Abuse Journalism-Professor Koch's Latest Discoveries-French Views and Gossip.

THE KAISER ON EDUCATION.

He Objects to the Cramming Process and Abuses Journalists.

[Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Dec. 6.-The Reichstanzeiger gives, in extense, passages that Emperor William himself selected from his recent speech on school reform. One point that the Emperor especially emphasizes is the time lost in the higher public schools in eramming youths with Latin and Greek instead of the German language and German history, and especially the growth of German institutions and the idea of national unity. Modern history, he declared, if rightly taught, would become infinitely more valuable than the chronicles of antiquity. How, he asked, were so many young Germans seduced from the paths of political virtue? How was it that Germany produced reformers of society—so many men nagging at their own government while commending the government of other nations? It was simple ignorance arising from defective education on the genesis of modern Germany. The higher schools must mend their methods. They must avoid cramming, make the studies bear upon practical life, reduce the boys' book work, and give more time for healthy recreation and the training of the body. The present system tended toward an overproduction of highly-educated people. He approved a saying of Prince Birmarck's anent the abiturienten proletariat, whom he called hunger candidates, and from whom the ranks of journalism were largely recruited, forming German institutions and the idea of national Emperor declared that in the highest classes the number of pupils afflicted with myopy was sometimes 74 per cent. of the whole number of schools. Finally he declared that he would not license any more high-schools until their methods were

The newspapers generally resent the Emperor's references to journalists. The National Gazette says he speaks on wrong in-formation regarding the conditions of Ger-man journalism. Instead of journalists being hunger candidates many high officials are only too willing to exchange their posts for positions on the press if they can get them. Furthermore, it adds, any one conversant with the work achieved by journalism knows that the German press is among the leading factors influencing public life.

KOCH'S LATEST DISCOVERY.

Experiments with His Cure for Diphtheria and Tetanus-Two Fatal Cases.

[Copyright, 1800, by the United Press.] BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The latest developments of Professor Koch's discovery of a cure for diphtheria and tetanus have been limited to test experiments with animals until yesterday, when the remedy was applied to several human subjects through the transfusion of blood from animals not susceptible to the diphtheria bacillus or to tetanus. Drs. Behring and Kitasato found that the blood of rats and mice had a destructive effect on the virus of diphtheria, while the blood of rabbits, transfused, had a similar effect on tetanus. Before transfusion the blood must be freed from its congulum and otherwise prepared. The Deutsche Medizinische Werchenschrift promises to explain the method fully, no secrecy being observed in regard to the remedy.

Professors Seiczim and Bauer, lecturing before the Munich Medical Society, ex-

pressed themselves as opposed to the use of Professor Koch's lymph in private practice until the chances of a cure are more asuntil the chances of a cure are more assured. A patient in the Vienna hospital, who was under treatment by the new method, died anddenly as soon as the reaction following the inoculation set in, and a seventeen-year-old girl, who was inoculated with the lymph for lupus yesterday morning at an Innsbruck hospital died last evening from paralysis of the heart. She had a strong physique, but the reaction was so intense that she succumbed.

The Paris medical faculty met to-day and heard reports of the hospital physicians on the Koch treatment. Drs. Cuffer, Ferraud and Thibierg affirmed that the experiments made had shown the extraordinary intens-

and Thibterg affirmed that the experiments made had shown the extraordinary intensity of the effects of the lymph, but that no incontestable case of cure had yet been demonstrated. After a long debate the meeting concluded that it was still difficult to decide as to the value of the remedy, the extent of the dose not being established nor the efficacy of the method of treatment being proved, and further, that it was necpulmonary or visceral tuberculosis until complete tests of it had been effected.

Inoculations at Yale. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6 .- More inoculations were made with Koch's lymph, this afternoon, by Dr. Foster. Those having the lymph have acted very cautiously and have used every means possible to keep from the public the names of the patients. They leaked out to-night, however. They are Edward Blake, a son of Henry T. Blake, a prominent attorney; Henry Johnson, of Johnson Bros., wholesale grocers, and G. W. Bradley, of North Haven. The first named has a well-developed case of consumption. He received his third inoculation late this afternoon. His condition is greatly improved. Mr. Johnson has a pronounced case of lupus on the face and Mr. Bradley is suffering from tuber-cular laryngitis. Johnson and Bradley have each received two inoculations and Mr. Blake has received three. Johnson and Bradley will receive another inoculation to-morrow, and Mr. Blake receive one on Montay. The supply of lymph is almost exhausted, and there can be but very few more inoculations. Dr. Foster is beseiged by consumptives who want relief.

FRENCH NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Tariff Increases-Insurance Legislation-Proposed Monetary Conference.

Paris. Dec. 6.-The tariff committee continues to increase the duties proposed by the government. M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, appeared before the committee on Thursday and protested against increasing the duty on several articles, including fire-arms, on which the duty had been raised from 360 to 700 francs, while on "arms d'luxe" a duty of 1,400 francs per hundred kilos had been imposed. The chairman of the committee defended the increases on

the committee defended the increases on the ground that they gave the government further power to obtain reciprocity.

Deputy St. Germain's bill, providing that foreign life insurance companies must be authorized by the government before establishing the uselves in France, and also must invest in rentes one-half the amount of premiums collected in France, has the spproval of a large majority of the Chamber of Deputies. The measure is not considered prejudicial by the largely interested American companies.

M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day announced his intention of consulting with the Washington government and the European powers with reference to the question of hold-

ers with reference to the question of holding a monetary conference in 1891. The announcement was made in consequence of a question of M. Soubeyran, the bi-metallist, relative to the Bank of England's borrowing gold from the Bank of France during the recent financial crisis.

Gen. E. Bird Grubb and family will leave

this city next week for Madrid, where the General will occupy the residence recently vacated by ex-United States Minister Paimer. Negotiations looking to reciprocity between Spain and Cuba and the United States will be actively pushed immediately upon the General's arrival at his post.

Ex-King Milan has returned from England. He is greatly enraged at the refusal of Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury to receive him. He has hired a palace on the Avenue Bois de Bologne, and will settle here and spend his annual allowance of £30,000.

Count Herbert Bismarck has been here more than a week. During his stay he has visited M. De Freycinet, Prime Minister, for the purpose, it is believed, of asking this city next week for Madrid, where the

whether the government will protect his father during his sojourn for his health at

Cable Notes. A number of German town councils, headed by the Berlin municipal authorities, have sent a petition to the Reichstag in favor of decreased duties on grains, cattle and pigs.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Austria, Hungary and Germany are making no progress, the conference in session at Vienna having thus far been barren of result.

The Servian Ministry announces that it has decided to resign if the Skuptchina discusses the memorandum submitted to it by ex-Queen Natalie relative to her former husband, ex-King Milan.

Emperor William of Germany has ordered that prayers be offered in the churches, beginning to-morrow, for the safe accouchement of the Empress Augusta, which event is expected to take place early in January.

The Socialist Jainszewski has been ex-pelled from Berlin under a Prussian law which provides that upon a certain number of convictions a person should be liable to expulsion. Jainszewski opposed Professor Virchow at the last Reichstag elections.

WILL STAY IN ENGLAND.

The Recent Democratic Victory Cost Richmon a Good and Profitable Industry.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 6.—The following, extracted from a letter written by Edward D. Fletcher, a son of S. F. Fletcher, of this city, and son-in-law of the late Hon. William Baxter, contains much of political significance, though not written for political effect nor publication. He is a brother of the senior member of the New York firm of W. H. Fletcher & Co., wholesale dealers in curtains and laces, who manufacture at Nottingham, England, and have a Paris of curtains and laces at Richmond. With this end in view, he began talking of the prospects that needed only the protection of the proposed duties on laces, etc., to insure them becoming realties, and thereby got the parties he desired to have in the enterprise with him so interested that when the McKinley bill did pass, it was supposed that the project would certainly be con-summated. But, as before stated, the re-sult of the last election has put a rubber on the wheel of progress, in his enterprise, as in many others, as his English friends think the Democrats will beable to undo what the Republicans have accomplished, and prevent them from realizing on the prospects that the passage of the McKinley bill promised. In writing to his uncle, Joseph Dickinson, he says:

As to the prospect of bringing over machines now: The addle headed stampede of mugwumps who have given the recent Democratic majority have simost killed the prospects of success. It was hard enough before, but now they are all frightened. Of course, the press in England was particularly rabid at the passing of the bill; made all sorts of statements, not hesitating at even putting untrue statements before the public here, either through ignorance or maliciousness, most likely the latter. Of course, it is their object, say here in Nottingham, to keep machines and men from going to the United States (and I know of some thirty machines ready to go), and since the election the chines ready to go), and since the election the Guardian (the best Nottingham daily) in a twocolumn editorial distinctly tells the people here that a two-thirds majority in the House can pass a bill reducing the tariff over the President's veto, and that they will do so. Now, of course, it takes two-thirds of both House and Senate, and the latter they haven't got and can't get for a year or several years yet. However, they are succeeding, with the Democratic gains, in fright-ening machine-holders from moving them to the United States, and this is their great object. It is too bad.

Take Richmond, for instance. If I could bring our ten machines at \$5,000 each (and that would

be a signal for others to come to the same town) and employ of Richmond men and women 300 to 400 hands, would not this be considered a gain, both from the stand-point of workingmen and from municipal grounds? Well, I think the Democrats have not only cut off their own noses, but have thrown their brains after them into the

swill-tub.

I wish such an argument as this had been put before the public: The Democrats offered to reduce the average duties from 30 per cent. to 28 per cent. (Mills bill); defeated. The Republicans reduced the average from 30 to 27 per cent. Why do the Democrats kick! Let a workingman look at these figures. The total of manufactured goods imported into the United States is only 6 to 10 per cent. of the amount of goods manufactured in the United States for consumption. Take \$1,000 as a basis to show how much it would cost a man who would buy this amount in a year: Of \$1,000, a workingman will spend, for food, \$500; for house rent, at least \$150; which leaves \$350 to be spent on what may be classed under the head of manufactured articles, both home-made and imported. Now consider what are the chief articles imported: Principally fancy goods and such other things as a man of ordinary habits has no need or wish for.

France sends us brandies, bronzes and bonnets; laces, Lyons silks and liquors.

Germany, beer, brass bands and bologna (sausage;) pearl buttons, plush and playthings.

England, chemicals, curtains and cloths; laces, linen and lisle-hose; tin, tweeds and tapestry.

England, chemicals, curtains and cloths; laces, linen and lisle-hose; tin, tweeds and tapestry.

On all these articles, a workingman, if he is thrifty, would probably, on an average, not spend \$5. Well, then, there is 7½ per cent. of \$5 equals 37½ cents on which he pays a duty of an average of 27 per cent., or 10½ cents per head for the year and we paid, previous to Oct. 6, 11¼ cents per head on same basis, out of each \$1,000 spent.

However, what most bothers me is that simply for lack of brains, the Democrats are killing off all the present one-half hatched schemes for ending machines into the United States for es-Look at the carpet industries.

Look at the carpet industry. We formerly imported all our carpets from England. To-day carpets can be made in the United States cheaper than they can be produced in England, and there are more carpets made in one ward in Philadelphia, now, than are turned out by the whole of England. Steel rails the same. We can to-day produce them cheaper than can England. These industries represent the two greatest branches of manufacturing, dry goods and hardware, and they never would have had a ghost of a chance in the United States but for protection.

Pardon the length of this, Uncle. It may not interest thee, but I wanted to show thee that the chances of getting started in Indiana are almost wiped out of possibility in the face of the United States Democrats helping a furious press here to frighten machine-holders and capital. My running figuring may not be absolutely correct in the above, but I am sure the argument is, and I wish the good people of "old-home Richmond," and the press in particular, would not fail to fix some living seed of sense in the cranial emptiness of Democracy before the presidential period, else we shall always buy and never make for ourselves. " * EDWARD B. FLETCHER.

Trying to Stop the Waste of Gas.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 6 .- The Citizens' Natural-gas Company, of this city, has determined to put a stop to the useless waste of natural gas by the use of flambeaux, or yard-lights, and at their last meeting of directors, Thursday evening, ordered their superintendent to cut off all flambeaux and cap them, which order he proceeded to execute yesterday to the tune of nearly 150 yard-lights, which were left standing without heads and in darkness last night. The result was simply amazing. The usual night pressure at the regulator, which has been fourteen ounces, ran up to forty-eight last night, showing the enormous pressure of thirty-four ounces expended in the use-less waste of gas in ornamental yard-lights, or nearly three times the amount required for purely domestic purposes. The flambeau must go, and the next Legislature should kick it out of the State.

Found a Bushel of Counterfeit Halves. ST. Louis, Dec. 6.—Yesterday while laborers were digging for a foundation for a house on a farm near Venice, Ill., they unearthed a partly-decayed box, which contained about a bushel of counterfeit half dollars. They were perfect imitations of the genuine in all respects but weight. Where they were found proved to be the place where a house stood in which lived a woman named Abbey Wilson, who was in league with a band of counterfeiters. She is now serving a term in the penitentiary.

Will Resist Confiscation of Their Cattle. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Dec. 6.—The ranchmen and members of the Cherokee Live Stock Association say they will resist any attempt of the government to confiscate the cattle left in the Strip. They did their best to get the cattle out, but were prevented from making a clean sweep by boomers cutting and stealing the fences. A large force of cowboys has been sent out to gather up the strays and run down any cattle-thieves that can be found.

MARCY's is headquarters Rogers's 1847 goods. | city.

INDICTED RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

How Freight Agent Miller, Mr. Egan and Others Got Into Trouble-The Rebate Business.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.-The indictments returned by the federal grand jury yesterday against railroad officials for violating the interstate-commerce law created a sensation in railroad and commercial circles. Board of Trade men are especially interested, as the action of the grand jury strikes at the root of the practice of which the smaller dealers have been complaining. In the pursuit of their business they have found that a few heavy firms on the board have been able to secure rebates from the railroads on large shipments from Western points to this city, which enables them to sell grain at rates that would ruin the smaller men. It is this which has made business on the board for several years unprofitable for any except the heavy dealers and the lucky speculators. Mr. N.
H. Warren, of the firm of N. H.
Warren & Co., commission men on
the Board of Trade, to whom General
Freight Agent Miller, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, granted rebates, for
which he was indicted, has told a reporter
the story as he told it to the grand jury.
He said that his firm had some thirty elevators in Nebraska, which, together with vators in Nebraska, which, together with the corn-cribs, represent an investment of \$200,000, and continued: "We kept on doing business until about eighteen months ago, when men like Counselman and Armour came in and offered such prices as drove us out of the business. They would buy the grain under our noses and set it down in Chicago at 2 cents less than we could. It was apparent that they had some advantage over us in rates of transportation. We noticed that the grain was taken off the line of the Burlington & Missonri river road as soon as possible—at Omaha generally—and shipped by some other route to Chicago. A good deal of it came over the Santa Fe and the Rock Island. It was ruinous. I apcandidates, and from whom the ranks of journalism were largely recruited, forming abroad as their manager. His purpose was to bring over machines and skilled work-he said, were high-school products run to seed. Alluding to school ailments, the ear to the railroad company. He said that the interstate-commerce law prohibited cutting rates and was exceedingly strict. I told him we did not want him to violate the law, but we must have rates

that would protect us against competing lines or else go out of business.

"Mr. Miller said he would see what could be done. Shortly after this we began to receive grain from our elevators. I did not know how it came and did not inquire. I have since learned that the matter was accomplished through our head book-keeper, Mr. Gallup. The Burlington officials knowing he was in our confidence employed him as their agent to secure shipments of freight to secure the business that belonged to the company. They paid him at the rate of 5 ceuts a hundred and the amounts he received he turned over to the firm. The five cents commission just about makes the difference in the rates, or the advantage which the men who were coming in and raining our business had over us. If the other people were driving us out of business by honest competition I would let the business go without complaining, but where they are filching it from us it seems too much to stand. They have practically ruined the grain commission business."

The indictment of President John M. Egan grew out of an allowance made to McFarland, Regan & Bowen, of a percentage on grain rates to aid that firm to construct grain elevators at stations where no elevator facilities existed, and was in heu of elevator charges.
In the United States Court, this morning,

the attorney for Peasley and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad appeared and presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for his client. Mr. Peasley was fined by Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, for refusing to testify before the federal grand jury, or to produce the books of the company, in connection with the alleged granting of rebates by the Burlington road to certain shippers, and was ordered committed until the fine was paid. Another similar case, that of Charles Counselman, the Board of Trade man, is pending before Judge Gresham, and it is understood a decision in both cases will be rendered on Monday.

Proposed Conference of Presidents.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-The executive committee of the Union Pacific held a meeting in the office of Jay Gould to-day. Messrs. Sage, Dillon, Ames and Gould, comprising the executive committee, were present. The question of paying all the floating debts of the road was touched upon, but the conclusion reached was not made public. Said Mr. Gould after the meeting:
"The question of consideration of the floating debt of the Union Pacific railroad has not been altogether the subject of the executive committee's deliberations. The Union Pacific is all right, and the earnings of the road are greater than ever. The nature of the meeting to-day was to discuss the advisability road presidents. The object of the conference would have no other significance than the promotion of harmony and goodfellowship among the railroad officials so that they would be a unity in the event of a demoralization in rates. Such a conference would be a power in precluding the possibility of a recurrence of any sort of demoralization. Many days will not pass when that conference will be held."

DRAGGED NINE SQUARES.

Horrible Criminal Accident That Resulted in the Death of a School-Teacher.

St. Louis, Mq., Dec. 6.-Miss Augusta Toyell died to-day at the City Hospital. Her death was the result of a criminal accident due to the brutality of two men who have not yet been apprehended. A day or two since, while Miss Tovell was attempting to cross the street at the corner of Grand and Delmar avenues, she was struck and knocked down by a horse attached to a light wagon, in which were two men. As soon as the accident occurred the driver whipped his horse into a wild gallop. In some way Miss Tovell's foot became entangled in the wheel of the wagon, and she was dragged to the corner of Lindell street, a distance of nine blocks. When she was found she was unconscious, and was removed to the City Hospital. She was terribly bruised and marked, and never regained consciousness. Miss Tovell came here from Memphis, Tenn., five years ago, and has since occupied a position as teacher in the Normal School. She was at-tractive, refined and well known.

Responsibility for the Alton Wreck. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 6.—The victims of the railroad disaster here are improving. The coroner's jury finds that the Alton and the Wabash roads were grossly negligent in not providing the safeguards necessary to prevent such accidents at the junction; that the several employes of the Wabash freight train used ordinary precautions to prevent a collision, but failed to use the extraordinary precautions necessary to prevent this accident, as the night was frosty and the rails slippery. It is recommended that both the Wabash and the Chicago & Alton be severely censured, and that the several employes of the Wabash freight train be discharged, the evidence, however, being insufficient to hold them for a criminal prosecution.

New Incorporations, Chicago, Dec 5.—The United States Corporation Burean reports the following new corporations formed in the United States for last week: Total corporations, 217; total capitalization, \$137,184,600, distributed as follows: Coal and iron companies, thirteen \$24,047,800, head and iron companies, third iron companies, thirteen \$24,047,800, head and iron companies, thirteen \$24,047,800, head and iron companies, third teen, \$4,047,800; bank and investment companies, seven, \$11,475,000; building and loan associations, four, \$34,900,000; mercantile and manufacturing, seventy-eight, \$30,424,500; municipal light, power and transportation companies, twenty-five, \$5,275,000; miscellaneous, sixty-six, \$19,166,300.

Buried Under a Falling Wall. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 6.—William Long and Nicholas Franz were employed to-day to remove a safe from Mahood's Liberty-street store, destroyed by yesterday's fire. A wall fell upon and buried both men. When rescued, twenty minutes later, it was found that they were fatally injured. Both men have families residing in this city.



A signal service to weak womankind is the finding of lost health-the building-up of "a run - down" system. Nothing does it so surely as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures all the derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to the sex. It's the most perfect of strength-givers, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. For overworked, debilitated teachers, milliners, seamstresses, "shop-girls," nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, it is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

"Favorite Prescription" gives satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it is promptly refunded. That's the way it's sold; that's the way its makers prove their faith in it. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Propr's, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

NELSON AND HORSE EXPELLED.

Barred from Trotting Circuits for "Crooked" Conduct in a Race at Boston.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-The last meeting of the board of review of the National Trotting Association was held this afternoon. Most of the cases on the docket have been disposed of; the remaining ones, with few exceptions, are unimportant in character. The most important case to be considered was the famous Nelson-Alcyron case. At 12 o'clock the board emerged from the room in which it was holding its secret session and handed the reporters the decision in this case. The decision of the board is that Nelson's conduct deserved severe punishment, and he was accordingly expelled. Accompanying the decision was a con-fession made by Charles H. Nelson, dated June 10, 1890, at Waterville, Me. The confession is of a startling character, and was not well received by the turfmen present during its reading. The confession states that Nelson had his horse entered in the race that came off at Beacon Park, Boston, on Sept. 23, 1889. On the night before the race John Splan, who was to have driven the horse Nelson, told Mr. Nelson that he could not drive the horse in that race. The end of the matter was that Nelson was compelled to drive the horse himself. It dost him \$1,000 to enter the trotting. His llorse won the race, notwithstanding the bad condition of the track and the loss of his driver's services. Some time after the race Splan came to Nelson and confessed that Frank L. Noble had given him the sum of \$500 not to drive the horse. Although the horse Nelson won the race, both first and second money was awarded to the second winner, Alcryon. The first heat was for \$5,000 and the second for \$2,-500, making a total of \$7,500.

The board ordered the Memphis Interstate Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association to hand over first money to J. P. Stuard, of Evansville, Ind., won by his horse and withheld under protest. The board will meet in special session in Chicago next April or May.

MAKES A DIRE PREDICTION.

Secretary of the Illinois Board of Health Says We Are in for a Cholera Epidemic.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.-Dr. J. H. Rauch, secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health. predicts that, unless proper quarantine regulations are adopted, there will be a serious cholera epidemic in this country next spring. He points out that ten thousand people have fallen victims to cholera in Abyssinia within the last six months; that Spain is infected; that cholera is epidemic in India, and that eighty thousand have perished from the disease in Japan and and the adjacent Asiatic prov-of Russia within a short time. He emphasizes the necessity of protection against the scourge on the Pacific coast. Cholera, he says, has thrice followed the same route from Beker to Alexandrietta and through the Levant be-Alexandrietta and through the Levant before the Suez canal was constructed. This time the epidemic is being aided by the improved methods of transportation, and that monument of pestilence—the yearly pilgrimage of Moslems to Mecca. Thousands upon thousands of these dirty, filthy, ignorant and beastly Mussulmans congregate at Mecca, and spread death and disease. They carry the infection into Syria, Turkey, southern Austria and the provinces of northern Africa. Cholera is there now, and its spread will soon be augmented by the Mecca crowd. Mecca crowd.

Murdered by Burglars. SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 6.—William Oemig, who lived with his father, Christian Oemig, was shot and killed by burglars who entered his father's house. Although they have real estate and other property valued at \$300,000, the two men have lived alone in wretched quarters. It was the talk of the neighborhood that they hid large sums of money about their house. The old man and his son heard the burglars, and William sprang out of bed and met them as they broke in the door. A terrible struggle ensued. Several shots were fired, one of which passed through William's lungs, and he sank helpless to the floor. The old man, who is eighty years of age, was attacked and clubbed into insensibility. The burglars beat a hasty retreat without securing any money, although it is learned that there were \$3.000 in the house. The theory is that the burglars were people living in the vicinity, and one man has been arrested on Oemig's identification.

The Associated Banks. The associated banks reported to the local clearing-house yesterday the following:

 Loans.
 \$6,841,519.53

 Increase since last report.
 10,326.62

 Deposits.
 10,027,782.13

 Increase since last report.
 158,287.96

 Reserve.
 5,845,511.53

 Increase since last report.
 157,282.00

 The banks hold \$2,436,250.82 in excess of the 33 1/3 per cent. rule of the clearing-house.

Religious Notes. The morning service at the Fourth Presbyterian Church will be conducted by Rev. C. F. Beach. The Murphy Gospel Temperance League will hold the usual temperance love-feast in the Seventh Presbyterian Church this

The First Baptist Church will be rededicated to-day. The morning service will be held at 10:45, with sermon by the pastor. Rev. W. F. Taylor. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there will be a special service, at which addresses will be made by the Rev. Drs. H. A. Cleveland, N. A. Hyde, Joseph S. Jenckes and M. L. Haines and the Rev. D. R. Lucas. At the evening service Rev. F. H. Kerfoot, D. D., of Louisville Theological Seminary, will preach.

A GLISTENING gift indeed is a piece of Dorflinger's American Cut Glass. Your dealer should show you such a display as will make your eyes dance. The genuine has Dorflinger's trade-mark label on every

WE WILL PLACE ON

SALE MONDAY MORN'G

AT 9:00 A. M.

STOCK

DRY GODS

AT STRICTLY WHOLESALE PRICES.

This will be a genuine and bona fide sale of values which defy competition. Note a few of the following prices:

250 Cloth Jackets sold at \$3, for \$1.29. 150 Cloth Jackets sold at \$8.50, for \$5. 186 Cloth Jackets sold at \$12 and \$15, for \$10. 100 Plush Cloaks sold at \$25 and \$30, for \$16.25. 50 very fine Plush Coats sold at \$55, for \$34.95.

TOWELS AND LINENS.

1.000 yards Turkey-Red Linen, fast colors, warranted, only 19c. 150 dozen Towels, 24x48, extra fine 55c goods, for 28c. 250 dozen All-Linen Towels, cheap at 121c, for 61c.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

5 pieces Black Gro Grain Silks, 85c per yard, for 49c.
10 pieces Satin Duchess, worth \$1.50 yard, will be sold at 98c.
5 pieces elegant Gro Grain Silk, cheap at \$1.75, for \$1.05.
125 dress pattern Fine Robes, sold at \$18, \$20 to \$27.50, will close them out at \$11.99. Do not miss the bargain.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY:

25 dozen Scarlet Wool Vests, Jersey Ribbed, actual value, 75c; sale price, 48c. 45 dozen Ladies' Merino Vests, full taped, 35c quality, 18c. 100 dozen Gentleman's Heavy Scotch Wool Vests, 50c goods any place, our price, 38c. 27 dozen Ladies' All-Wool Seamless Hose, full lengths, 20c quality, sale price, 7½c. Lot of 35c Cashmere Hose, Merino Heel and Toe, and extra fine quality, 24c.

SPOOL SILK.

223 dozen of the BEST QUALITY Spool Silk, 100-yard spools, selected shades, only 5c spool, sold eveywhere at 9c and 10c.

PIANO GIVEN AWAY.

Notwithstanding the low prices quoted above, each purchaser will be presented with a ticket entitling them to guess the number of letters, characters and figures on the second page, 4 o'clock edition, of the Indianapolis News of the issue of Dec. 25. The one guessing the number or the nearest to the number will receive the Piano. Two prominent gentlemen will be appointed judges of the contest. Remember, you receive a guess with every purchase from now until the 24th of December. Contest closes 10 p. m., Christmas eve.

BYRAM & SULLIVNAN.

COME AND GET THE PIANO AT

6 and 8 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

HELLO! 33 and 35 S. Illinois St.

BAMBERGER IS TALKING NOW

And it will be to your interest to listen to what he has to say!

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS you see on the streets were made to measure at Nicoll The

may profit by his remarks! Our entire stock of Furs and Fur Goods must be closed out by New Year's!

Here is your chance to buy Holiday Gifts! We will make prices to suit you!

Seal-skin Caps in all modern shapes, Seal Gloves, Beaver Gloves and Long Gauntlets, Muskrat Caps, heavy Scotch Caps, fine Plush Caps, Driving Gloves.

No Advance in Seal-Skin Goods!

Fine Seal Muffs, Lynx, Beaver, Martin Monkey, Otter and Persian Muffs, Fur Capes of every description! Our prices are below the lowest in the city.

BOYS AND GIRLS!

If you wish to buy your parents a suitable present come and look at our

PARLOR FUR RUGS AND SILK UMBRELLAS.

Either of these will please them, and we will put in a good word for you, so you are not forgotten. Remember the old stand,

16 East Washington Street,

BERGER,

HATTER AND FURRIER.

Controlling the C. F. Schmidt Brewery, P. Lieber Brewing Co., C. Mans Brewery, furnish the var ous brands of beer—Celebrated Wiener, Special Brew, Lager, and Pilsener Beers.

HEADOFFICE: Franklin Building, corner Circle and Market streets, Indianapolis, Ind.



Most of the stylish Overcoats Tailor's.



Ask the wearer if you are in doubt about it. That you'll find the most goods and lower prices here is understood. We have

A Chinchilla, Black or Blue Color For

That has no equal in other

You can have

ings.

A Fine Kersey Fabric, Choice of many colors, \$25, \$30 and \$35, Easily good for three winters

and top notch of style. Where can you do as well? See our Trousers and Suit-



and 35 S. Illinois St.